

thout a Paddle

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1988

Afghanistan ... 5,000 Dn. Iran ... 1,000 Rebels
Algeria ... 2,200 Dn. Iraq ... 1,400 Rebels
Bahrain ... 1,000 Dn. Italy ... 1,000 Rebels
Belgium ... 50 Dn. Jordan ... 500 Rebels
Bulgaria ... 50 Dn. Libya ... 500 Rebels
Croatia ... C.R. 85 Kenya ... 900 Rebels
Cyprus ... C.R. 80 Kuwait ... 500 Rebels
Denmark ... 110 Dn. Lebanon ... 1,000 Rebels
Egypt ... E.P. 2,750 Luxembourg ... 100 Rebels
Finland ... 50 Dn. Morocco ... 100 Rebels
Germany ... 3,700 Dn. Netherlands ... 1,000 Rebels
Great Britain ... 17,600 Norway ... 800 Rebels
Greece ... 120 Dn. Nigeria ... 7,000 Rebels
Yugoslavia ... 4,700 Dn.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Palestinians Hail Jordan Vow to Cut Ties to West Bank

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Throughout the West Bank on Monday, most Palestinians were joyous, convinced

that King Hussein's decision to reduce Jordan's presence in the Israeli-held territory was a triumph, a militant student, said, "a tremendous victory."

Around him, a half-dozen youths who were wary, like Khalid, of giving their full names, smiled and nodded in agreement.

"We don't need Jordan," said Khalid, a history major, his voice rich with conviction. "This is what we have waited for for 20 years. Now this is really going to become a Palestinian state."

That brings us to the last point. Gadi Meyer in The Washington Post, which the columnists advisedly avoided, was the foreign editor of consistency, if it had any, in The New York Times. That way, "Dukakis's Achilles heel."

Mr. Meyer's style had been

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A Frustrated Hussein Dares the PLO to Match Its West Bank Rhetoric

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

AMMAN — King Hussein's sudden severing of Jordan's ties to the Israeli-occupied West Bank is a direct challenge to the Palestine Liberation Organization to make good on its rhetoric, the monarch's aides and Western diplomats said Monday.

The king's decision was born out of frustration over his lack of suc-

cess in peace efforts with Israelis, Arabs, Americans and, above all, the Palestinians themselves, they said.

On the surface, King Hussein's dramatic — even melodramatic — speech Sunday night appeared unequivocal, with the monarch dealing himself out of the Palestinian issue and any peace maneuver.

But in the subtle style of Arab politics, words do not always mean what they seem. Often, indeed, they mean the very opposite.

Thus, while the speech was sprinkled with elaborate tributes to "the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," Western, Palestinian and Jordanian analysts suggested that the real aim was to set up the PLO for a failure that would eventually create a new demand for Jordanian participation.

Diplomats and Jordanians, particularly the two-thirds of the population of Palestinian origin, were stunned as they began to add up the implications of the king's blunt announcement that he was cutting

"It's a sound tactical move, in a way, for the Jordanians," the diplomat added. "They're saying they want to force the PLO to shoulder its responsibilities, but they don't think they'll be able to do it."

"The PLO won't be able to make changes to satisfy the U.S. and Israel because it would tear them apart, so they'll be exposed as an impossible alternative."

"The king is unhappy," said a Palestinian writer supportive of the PLO but not unsympathetic to the king. "He feels his role has not been recognized."

"He is hoping the PLO or the Palestinians inside the occupied territories or the Arabs will ask him back. If nobody asks him, he will be bitter."

The PLO's leaders were meeting in emergency session in Baghdad, trying to figure out whether King Hussein's decision was good or bad for them.

There were early expressions of approval from some Palestinian quarters, including radical, Syrian-based factions. But in an indication of the seriousness of the problem, a Baghdad PLO spokesman, using Yasser Arafat's nom de guerre, said that "Abu Ammar has ordered that all comments be made by him or with his approval."

The most immediate impact of the king's speech is to cast yet more doubt on American peace efforts, which depend on Jordan as a Palestinian interlocutor.

On Monday, the army said that all eight — two men from the Gaza Strip and six from the West Bank — had been jailed previously for "subversive activity." A military spokesman said they were all known for their activity in terrorist organizations.

He said Lou Abd, a journalist, was accused of being an organizer of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the West Bank city of Nablus. Another, Adnan Daher, from the West Bank village of Al Birch, was charged with distributing explosives and organizing strikes, the spokesman added.

Other deportees were accused of belonging to the PLO's el-Fatah wing and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Israel has expelled 33 Palestinians since the uprising began last December.

JORDAN: Hussein Vow Hailed

(Continued from page 1)
Jordanian passports held by more than 800,000 West Bankers?

Hardly anyone has much faith that many countries would recognize PLO passports.

"I won't travel," Khalid said, shaking his head. "Until we get a Palestinian state and our own passports, I'll stay here."

In Jerusalem, Dr. Mahdi Abdul-Hadi, who used to work for Jordan's Ministry of Occupied Land Affairs and is now a strong PLO supporter, still acknowledged that "all aspects of life in the occupied territories are deeply rooted in Jordan."

A third to half of the salaries paid to teachers in West Bank schools come from Jordan. Building deeds, land plots and housing loans all come from Amman.

Doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, engineers and other professionals get their licenses to practice from Jordan. When students graduate from high schools, they get Jordanian diplomas.

Every night at 10 P.M., Jordanian television news aimed at the West Bank gives a weather report

"Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan," it said in raised-letter Arabic across the top. "The Board of Union has permitted this person to work in Jordan" and below that a Jordanian functionary had stamped his certification in purple.

"There's a Jordanian medical union," Dr. Abu Nahleh said. "But there can be a Palestinian medical union, a pharmacist's union."

Mr. Abdul-Hadi said that during the riots and demonstrations since December, "throughout the occupied territories we have set up popular government committees."

"We have proved," he added, "we have grass roots institutions. They are already in place and can take over when the time comes."

He predicted an interim period between King Hussein's renunciation and what he called rule by Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO.

With temperatures in Amman and other points in Jordan — plus such cities across the border as Nablus, Jerusalem and Gaza City.

At the same time, most West Bank Palestinians do business at one of the three West Bank branches of Jordan's Cairo-Amman Bank — in Nablus, Hebron and Ramallah. Salaries for the roughly 18,000 Jordanian government employees in the territories are deposited in Amman and withdrawn from one of the West Bank offices.

All of those functions and more, Palestinians were predicting hopefully on Monday, would be turned over to them or the PLO.

In Dr. Odeh Abu Nahleh's Ramallah office, he pulled his license to practice medicine from a consulting room desk drawer.

Doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, engineers and other professionals get their licenses to practice from Jordan. When students graduate from high schools, they get Jordanian diplomas.

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Poles gather beside a monument in a Warsaw military cemetery on Monday.

UN Says Iraq and Iran Used Poison Gas

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A UN report released Monday accused both Iraq and Iran of using chemical weapons, but it called Iraq the major offender, saying that Iraqi forces had used the weapons "on an intensive basis."

In a statement on the findings of an UN investigative mission, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar expressed "deep regret at the mission's conclusion that chemical weapons continue to be used against Iranian forces and positions."

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar is conducting separate talks with Iran and

Iraq on ending the Gulf war, now in its eighth year, and implementing a cease-fire.

Iraq's UN ambassador, meanwhile, said Monday that his country was willing to observe an immediate cease-fire.

"As far as we, Iran, and the secretary-general and Security Council are concerned," said Ambassador Mohammed Jaafar Mahallati, "everything is ready for announcement of D-Day," meaning the beginning of a cease-fire.

He said Mr. Pérez de Cuellar would swiftly announce a cease-fire date. And he repeated his government's position that face-to-face talks with Iraq could be

considered only after a cease-fire. Iraq, however, has said that a face-to-face meeting with Iran is necessary before a cease-fire can be implemented.

Diplomats said announcement of a cease-fire date without Iraq's agreement to halt hostilities would be difficult to implement but would put increasing pressure on Iraq.

An official UN source said Monday that "the secretary-general's idea was to announce D-Day with this week." He spoke on the condition that he not be identified further.

In another development, the Iranian government has replied officially to a U.S. suggestion of work-

ing toward improved relations, a White House spokesman said Monday. But he said Iran had set unacceptable conditions for such a move.

The White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Monday that the Iranian message to the Reagan administration repeated demands the Iranians had made publicly, particularly for the release of Iranian assets held by U.S. financial institutions.

Mr. Fitzwater said that the message contained a "quid pro quo," and he added that making deals with Tehran is "something we have said we won't do."

ASSESS: Gorbachev Struggles to Turn Around an Obstinate Economy

(Continued from page 1)

time. The situation has not been regarded as pointless, and, in any case, both the United States and Israel will shortly be tied up in elections, he noted.

"As for Ararat," the diplomat added, "he's just been completely wasted again in Beirut by the Syrians and he's wandering around the Gulf trying to collect the support money he was promised at the Algerian summit. But he hasn't seen a penny."

An editorial in the government-approved newspaper *Sa'at al-Shaab* (*Voice of the People*) reflected the official view of any hardships to those on the West Bank.

"The king has said loudly and clearly, the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," the editorial said. "Today, it has to bear this responsibility. It will be judged by history, and history is merciless."

On Friday, in remarks to a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee that was dominated by discussion of the electoral system, Mr. Gorbachev devoted more time to economic problems than to the political structure.

At one point Mr. Gorbachev, sounding like a frantic Soviet housewife, deplored the exhausting, degrading hours ordinary Soviet shoppers must spend waiting in lines to buy food.

"How can we tolerate this?" he demanded.

Mr. Gorbachev's moves to decentralize the farming and industrial enterprises have produced showplace success stories. But they have been frustrated by the reluctance of central authorities to yield power.

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vate farming. But many regions and the reluctance of individuals to take it.

The Soviet leader's main motivation for promoting a major revision of the Soviet political system now is, officials say, to break the stranglehold of the existing party and government apparatus that protects the old way of doing business.

In his speech on Friday, Mr. Gorbachev called for several measures to accelerate the move toward private enterprise, which has so far been largely experimental, and to beat down bureaucratic resistance.

One step would be a new law on industrial quality control was rejected on grounds that it relied too much on orders from Moscow, and not enough on the customers.

With each speech, Mr. Gorbachev seems more attuned to the popular disenchantment with the grim Soviet economic reality, and more impatient with the refusal of his system to work better.

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In Warsaw, Homage to War's Victims

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Thousands of Poles on Monday observed the anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw uprising by flocking to a cemetery where many of those who fell in the two-month struggle against the Nazis are buried.

Thousands of candles flickered at Warsaw's Powazki military cemetery, where the dead of two world wars are buried. But the center of attraction was a stone monument commemorating the thousands of Polish officers killed in the Katyn forest during World War II. Most Poles are convinced they died at the hands of Soviet forces, though Moscow and the Polish government blame the Nazis.

Thousands of people surrounded the monument, praying and singing patriotic songs. A banner next to the monument read, "Want the truth, Katyn 1940."

In the Warsaw uprising in 1944, desperate street fighting between German forces and Polish insurgents cost about 200,000 lives. Many Poles harbor bitter memories of the action of Soviet troops who watched from nearby while the insurgents were crushed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Pretoria Denies Link to Alleged Spy

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — South African authorities denied Monday that a 27-year-old student who had been given sanctuary in the British Embassy in Angola was ever employed as a spy for the security police. The student, Olivia Forsyth, had fled to the embassy after being held for 22 months in an African National Congress prison camp in Angola.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said Ms. Forsyth, who left South Africa in 1986 to join the ANC in Zambia, was not known to the security branch and that no efforts were being made by the ministry to secure her release. However, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said his department was prepared to what it could help to help Ms. Forsyth.

Ms. Forsyth, who has dual South African and British nationality, appeared at the British Embassy in Luanda in May and asked for protection, saying that she had been held captive and tortured in an ANC prison camp after being accused of spying for South Africa.

Burma Says It Will Try 10 Dissidents

RANGOON, Burma (Reuters) — Burma said on Monday that the arrest last week of the country's foremost dissident, former Brigadier General Aung Gyi, and several associates was aimed at stopping anti-government activities and protecting the state.

The official News Agency of Burma said legal action would be taken against those arrested in accordance with "prevailing criminal laws." The agency said nine people besides General Aung Gyi were detained on Friday and that all were his close associates.

It listed them as U Sein Win, correspondent of The Associated Press; U Kyi Han, former ambassador to Indonesia; U Ba Shwe, former ambassador to Pakistan; U Khin Nyu and U Kyi Maung, former members of the Revolutionary Council; U Tun Shwe, a businessman; U Chit Ko Ko, former ambassador to Japan; U Aung Myint, an engineering contractor, and General Aung Gyi's nephew, U Zaw Win.

South Korea Urges Talks With North

SEOUL (WP) — South Korea proposed Monday that 15 lawmakers from each of the two Koreas meet next week for talks that would include discussions on how to avert North Korea's planned boycott of the Seoul Olympics.

North Korea, which was rebuffed in its bid to co-host the Summer Games, has said it would stay away from the Olympics, which open Sept. 17. But in a letter to the Seoul government last week, the Communists North called for new talks

Les Link to Alleged Spy

South Africa — South African authorities denied Monday that a South African who had been given sanctuary in the embassy after fleeing from his country was ever employed as a spy for the secret service. Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said his government was prepared to accept him back into the country in May and added that he had been repatriated and tortured in an African National Congress prison camp.

South Africa — In South Africa in 1986 to join the ANC in exile, and that no efforts were made to secure his release. However, a spokesman for Botha said his government was prepared to accept him back into the country in May and added that he had been repatriated and tortured in an African National Congress prison camp.

South Africa — South African officials, in explaining the crackdown, acknowledged that the government has felt obliged in recent weeks to mount a show of strength to reassure the more militant elements of the Marxist-oriented party.

South Africa — Officials also concede that public dissatisfaction over Nicaragua's deteriorating economy and standard of living has become a serious problem. But they deny assertions by the Nicaraguan opposition and foreign diplomats that this discontent represents a potentially greater threat than the war against U.S.-backed contra rebels.

South Africa — "We're in a position of signaling that this government is not going to be headed out of office," said Alejandro Bendana, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry. "The Sandinista Front has not been defeated, and a lot of people would like to pretend we have been."

Diplomatic — Diplomatic sources say, however, that if the domestic opposition had the freedom to channel the failure of the Sandinistas' economic programs into a political movement, the result would be the government's political defeat.

South Africa — "For the first time in the history of this country, people are feeling hunger," said Moises Hassan, a former Sandinista mayor of Managua who broke with the party in April.

South Africa — Since the Sandinistas introduced a new currency in mid-February as part of a shock plan to control inflation, Mr. Hassan noted, the price of beans has risen 1,800 percent.

An indication of Sandinista sea-

A Crackdown in Nicaragua

Sandinistas, Facing Discontent, Bow to Militants

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

Nicaragua — Faced with growing popular discontent and demands for firm action by party militants, the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front has initiated a broad crackdown on opposition political groups, labor unions, news media, private businesses and the Roman Catholic Church.

Sandinistas — Sandinista officials, in explaining the crackdown, acknowledge that the government has felt obliged in recent weeks to mount a show of strength to reassure the more militant elements of the Marxist-oriented party.

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cent. The inflation rate last year reached 1,500 percent, officials have acknowledged.

The "new cordoba," originally pegged at 10 to the dollar, has plummeted in value in the past month, reaching 365 to the dollar at state-run exchange places Saturday.

Nicaragua's economic problems have been accompanied lately by a major health crisis.

According to the Health Ministry, diarrhea has reached epidemic proportions among children. At least 52,000 cases have been reported this year, and an estimated 500 children less than a year old have died from it. Outbreaks of dengue fever, which is often fatal, also have been reported in the capital.

"People have been getting more and more frustrated and disenchanted as the standard of living has deteriorated," said Mr. Hassan, 46, who was a leading figure in the 1979 revolution in Nicaragua.

He said that in an election in which Nicaraguans had a choice other than the current opposition, which he disdains, the Sandinista Front would be defeated.

But Mr. Hassan discounted the prospect of revolt. He said that public dissatisfaction had not turned to hate, as it did against General Anastasio Somoza, the late dictator, and that the Sandinistas are seen as more "incompetent" than evil.

But an ambassador of a country that gives aid to Nicaragua said that there is a potentially explosive situation in the form of very deep discontent of the people."

"Even 10 percent of the people take to the streets," he said. "The rest will follow." The Sandinistas know very well that even their military forces or police won't be effective if they get to that point, because that's precisely what the Sandinistas experienced in their revolution."

The government, meanwhile, has

situation about the economy came in June, when Mario Alegria, the director of a research institution of the opposition Superior Council of Private Enterprise, was arrested and sentenced to 16 years in prison for giving economic data to the U.S. Embassy.

The government charged that he received secret information on the Sandinista economic plan and analyses, foreign aid and other subjects from three government employees. One of them, Nora Aldana, also was given a 16-year jail term; the others were sentenced to three years each.

The most dramatic incident in the crackdown came July 10, in the town of Nandaimo, 60 kilometers (35 miles) south of Managua, when police armed with rifles, clubs and tear gas forcibly broke up a demonstration called by the Democratic Coordinator, a coalition of nine opposition political parties, labor unions and business groups.

Thirty-nine protesters were arrested, including six political and labor leaders, who face jail terms of up to six years.

In the days after the demonstration, the government expelled Ambassador Richard H. Melton and seven other U.S. diplomats, closed the opposition newspaper La Prensa and the radio station of the Catholic Church, organized demonstrations against Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and expropriated the country's largest private enterprise, the San Antonio sugar mill.

La Prensa, which published articles and photographs July 11 that contradicted the government version of the Nandaimo incident, was allowed to resume publication Wednesday. But Radio Católica, the church station, has remained closed, and at least four other radio news programs have been suspended for allegedly broadcasting false information.

According to the opposition, the Sandinista crackdown violates pro-



José Carlos Flores/The Associated Press

'For the first time in the history of this country, people are feeling hunger.'

Moises Hassan, a former Sandinista mayor of Managua, who broke with the party in April.

began a campaign against two Catholic priests who have given critical homilies.

Protests against intensified Sandinista military recruitment also have angered the government in recent days. Authorities quelled disturbances Wednesday in the town of Masachapa and San Rafael del Sur after more than 180 youths were rounded up in pre-dawn house-to-house raids.

The government measures have precipitated efforts in Washington to obtain new U.S. military aid for the contra rebels. This has led to speculation that the Sandinistas have calculated that contra rebels are highly unlikely to pass through Congress, and that it would be insufficient to make much difference if it did.

They also charge that Boston Properties designed the complex with an eye toward skirting more rigorous state review.

Edward H. Linde, president of Boston Properties, said the firm would not build the complex if it believed Walden Pond would be damaged.

He said he was surprised by recent criticism of the project because it comes more than a year after town officials approved the development. Road improvements near the site are under way.

There were seven public hearings. Mr. Linde said, "and in all of those public hearings there was no opposition."

The only exception, he said, was that some state officials feared that the parking lot would be used by weekend swimmers and interfere with efforts to reduce the number of recreational visitors to Walden. Boston Properties, however, vowed to restrict use of the lot, and managers of the Walden Pond State Reservation dropped their objection.

But Thoreau lovers say they learned of Mr. Zuckerman's plans only recently. They say the office park was introduced to Concord during the Christmas season of 1986 — a time, they contend, when many residents were not paying attention to local public hearings.

They also charge that Boston Properties will project to generate 15,000 gallons (57,000 liters) of sewage per day, it automatically would fall under state authority. Boston Properties says the development will produce 14,800 gallons.

Moreover, developers erecting buildings of at least 25,000 square feet with new driveways that adjoin state roads must notify the state Office of Environmental Affairs. Boston Properties, which plans to build at the intersection of a town road and a state highway, designed a driveway that will meet only the town road.

"They seem to have been very skillful in not triggering some highly debatable issues," said Kenneth Bassett, president of the Walden Pond Advisory Committee, a state-appointed body that has taken no formal position on the matter.

Boston Properties says it never consciously attempted to get around a state environmental review. "That's a totally fallacious line of reasoning," Mr. Linde said. "The project was designed to fit the requirements of the site."

Battle for Walden: Open Space or Office Space?

By Michael Rezendes
Washington Post Service

Concord, Massachusetts — On a summer weekday afternoon, more than 500 swimmers line the sand at the eastern edge of Walden Pond, leaving most of the perimeter to those who would find truth in the woods upon the shore.

But on hot, sunny weekends, thousands of urban dwellers from nearby Boston crowd the narrow beach, trample the fragile slopes around the pond and — with portable stereos turned high — fill the air with the sounds of the city.

For followers of Henry David Thoreau, who built a one-room cabin more than a century ago to live in solitude and contemplate nature, the annual invasion is sacrilege.

This summer, they say, the threat to Thoreau's legacy looms especially large because of a proposal by Mortimer B. Zuckerman, publisher of U.S. News & World Report and The Atlantic. In the early 1900s, The Atlantic posthumously published Thoreau's journals. Thoreau often roamed the site where Mr. Zuckerman wants to build 143,000 square feet (13,300 square meters) of office space and a 518-car parking lot.

Officials at Mr. Zuckerman's development firm say Concord Office Park would be separated from the pond by forest and a state highway and would have no effect on Walden. The site is not exactly pristine, either, being across the road from the town

dump and near a sand and gravel storage area.

Edward H. Linde, president of Boston Properties, said the firm would not build the complex if it believed Walden Pond would be damaged.

He said he was surprised by recent criticism of the project because it comes more than a year after town officials approved the development. Road improvements near the site are under way.

There were seven public hearings. Mr. Linde said, "and in all of those public hearings there was no opposition."

The only exception, he said, was that some state officials feared that the parking lot would be used by weekend swimmers and interfere with efforts to reduce the number of recreational visitors to Walden. Boston Properties, however, vowed to restrict use of the lot, and managers of the Walden Pond State Reservation dropped their objection.

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Elin Berlin, Novelist, Dies at 85

By Albin Krebs
New York Times Service

New York — Elin Berlin, the novelist wife of the songwriter Irving Berlin, has died at the age of 85.

Mrs. Berlin, the last of four novels, "The Best of Families," was published in 1970, also was a prolific short-story writer and contributed several articles to The New Yorker before her marriage to Mr. Berlin on Jan. 4, 1926.

Mrs. Berlin died Friday. Mr. Berlin observed his 100th birthday May 11.

Their marriage was one of the most sensational social events of the 1920s, for it united the famous songwriter, an Orthodox Jew, with the former Elkin Mackay, a Roman Catholic debutante who spurned her multimillionaire father's fortune for love.

The wedding followed several events that made it clear that Elkin Mackay, one of the great beauties of her time, was no ordinary society heiress.

She had all but turned her back on the exclusive so-called 400, which ruled her mother's day, choosing the new "cafe society." She said she preferred the "dizzy twenties" to the "dull old days" when she was one of New York's most celebrated debutantes.

Mr. Crocker said after the July 13 accord that South Africa would remove its troops from Angola as a first step, setting in motion a Cuban troop withdrawal linked to the phased replacement of South African authority in Namibia by a UN military presence. This was the UN's subject.

Cuba reportedly has offered to pull its soldiers out over four years, while South Africa has insisted the departures be simultaneous. Narrowing differences on this issue has become a major goal of the U.S.-mediated talks.

South Africa has ruled Namibia since World War I, defying UN calls for its independence. Pretoria's stated willingness to remove its troops as part of the Angola agreement has been cited as a major reason for Soviet and U.S. optimism.

Against this background, Mr. Adamishin declared that the Soviet Union could vouch for the "good intentions" of Angola and Cuba in seeking an end to the conflict. He clearly implied that the Reagan administration must correspondingly deliver South African cooperation.

Aquino Tomb Is Vandalized

The Associated Press

Manila — Vandals damaged the tomb of Benigno Aquino Jr., President Corazon C. Aquino's husband, but did not disturb the body, a military spokesman said Monday. He said a concrete slab was pried from the tomb, apparently late Friday, at a cemetery here.

He retired as archbishop in 1980 after suffering a heart attack but continued to administer the archdiocese until May 1981.

Cardinal Dearden played a major role in the Second Vatican Council, which was held from 1962 to 1965 and started extensive reforms, including a departure from the Latin Mass and greater emphasis on roles for lay people in the church.

Other deaths:

Brigitte Horner, 77, one of West Germany's best-known television, stage and movie actresses, Wednesday of heart failure in Hamburg.

Harold Ross Harris, 92, a retired U.S. Air Force brigadier general and one of the most distinguished U.S. pilots, Thursday of pneumonia and other complications in Falmouth, Massachusetts.

Lee Atwater, Mr. Bush's campaign manager, said he expected to use what he called "comparative ads" to highlight the Dukakis record on taxes, crime and defense.

A "open letter" to Mr. Dukakis by Mr. Schlesinger, the former secretary of defense, in last week's issue of Time offered a hint of what might come in Republican ads later in the campaign. Mr. Schlesinger, who has served in Democratic and Republican administrations, has been an informal adviser to the Bush campaign.

He noted that in 1986 and 1987, Mr. Dukakis wrote letters to the air force opposing the use of five proposed sites in Massachusetts for the nation's economic problems, they still give Republicans higher marks as the party that can maintain a strong defense.

By painting Mr. Dukakis as what a GOP consultant Charles Black called "a standard pacifist liberal," the Republicans hope they can not only heighten the importance of the national security argument but also raise doubts about Mr. Dukakis's overall leadership qualities.

There is no question that this is an area that Bush is going to really hammer on in his paid media," said Edward J. Rollins, who managed the 1984 Reagan-Bush campaign. Paid media refers to advertising as opposed to free media, which is news coverage.

Lee Atwater, Mr. Bush's campaign manager, said he expected to use what he called "comparative ads" to highlight the Dukakis record on taxes, crime and defense.

"GWEN is part of a nuclear war-fighting strategy," he wrote. "This strategy assumes that nuclear war can be limited once it begins with survivable and enduring communications systems such as GWEN providing escalation control. In rejecting Massachusetts' participation in crisis relocation planning for nuclear war, I stated that nuclear war can neither be won nor survived and that the only effective defense against the horrors of nuclear weapons is ensuring that they are never used. In a time of international crisis, the mistaken belief that nuclear war can be kept under

control once it begins, could make national leaders more inclined let one begin."

Mr. Schlesinger shot back in his Time magazine piece: "What deterred war is the completeness and integrity of the U.S. deterrent, and secure communications enhance our deterrent. Yet you seem to suggest that the way to deter war is to be unprepared to respond."

Defense specialists familiar with the history of GWEN say that Mr. Dukakis's letter seemed aimed more at the rhetoric the Reagan administration used in the early 1980s to promote GWEN rather than at the scaled-down system being built.

"I think most of the informed academic and strategic community agrees that programs like GWEN — which will fortify our command, control and communication network in the event of a nuclear attack — are necessary and stabilizing," said Bruce Blair, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution who wrote a book on the subject.

"But in the early

OPINION

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL

A Third American Deficit

As the campaign rolls along, you will hear a lot about the twin deficits: the budget deficit and the foreign trade deficit. But there is a third, the deficit in social action. Whether the candidates choose to talk much about that one, the next administration's attitude toward it will affect the character of the country in which Americans live in the next decade.

Both candidates have, in a sense, acknowledged this third deficit with their respective proposals for child care. Those are useful ideas. But child care is not the only unfilled social responsibility on the list—or necessarily the most urgent. Some of the others, unfortunately, would be far more expensive to deal with. All of them need to be considered together as the country decides where to put its priorities.

Medical care, for people who do not have health insurance, is becoming less accessible and less reliable. The American medical system, and particularly the hospitals, used to be a maze of cross-subsidies in which those who could pay were charged a little extra to cover those who couldn't. Under federal leadership, public and private insurers have been forcing reimbursements down to the actual cost of treatment, eliminating the traditional margin of charity. That is why hospitals increasingly resist admitting even emergency patients who have no insurance.

There are now 37 million Americans with no health insurance, and the number is rising. Of them, 12 million are children—nearly one out of every five children in the country. Medicaid covers, generally speaking, people on welfare. But more than half of the uninsured are families in which one person is working full-time in a job with no health benefits. A lack of health insur-

ance correlates with, among other things, a high infant mortality rate.

Housing markets have tightened for nearly everyone, but particularly for the poor. Most poor families rent, and rents have risen much faster than incomes in the past decade. Here again the impact on children is severe. Most of the children living in poverty are in one-parent families, and it is now typical for a single parent to spend well over half of his or, much more likely, her income on housing alone. If rents are an accurate indicator of strain—and market economics asserts that they must be—the country is not only making no progress in housing poor families but is sliding backward.

In education, the federal government plays a valuable part in helping youngsters from families with low incomes to go to college. Student aid has risen a little since the beginning of the decade, but the cost of attending college has gone up three times as fast. When purely financial constraints prevent young people from certain families from attending public colleges, the principle of equal opportunity suffers.

The distance between the prosperous and the poor is widening, not only in cash income but in access to health care, housing and higher education. Those are things that Americans have often thought too important to depend wholly on the size of a family's bank account, especially when children are involved. Will the country allow this trend to continue, or will it engage in the very substantial effort necessary to reverse it? Because of the budget deficit, there hasn't been much said on the subject in recent years. The summer before a presidential election is the time to open the discussion.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Whispering About Sex

America may pride itself as socially advanced, but to read two recent studies from the Alan Guttmacher Institute is to conclude that when it comes to sex and its consequences, the country is downright backward.

The first study, which compares family planning practices among U.S. adults with those of 19 other Western democracies, is an extension of a previous report on adolescents. The earlier report found that U.S. teen-agers have much lower rates of contraceptive use and much higher rates of pregnancy, childbearing and abortion. The new report shows that the same is true among older Americans, notably those in their 20s.

Only Greece and Ireland, for instance, have higher pregnancy rates. Only Italy has a higher abortion rate. Only in the United States, and in Canada, do substantial proportions of couples resort to sterilization while the female partner is still in her 20s.

Nor do Americans have access to the wide range of contraceptive methods available in most countries studied. The cervical cap, for instance, which is similar to the diaphragm and has been used by Europeans for decades, was not introduced in the United States until last April. And while intra-uterine

devices are used routinely in Norway and Finland, the only new American IUD in years came on the market only recently.

People all over the world also have access to injectable contraceptives, low-dose pills and birth control capsules which, implanted under the skin, can prevent pregnancy for five years. But pharmaceutical companies, fearing litigation, are reluctant to invest the millions needed to bring a new drug to market in America. Even a little federal money can go a long way. It was the Population Council in New York, a nonprofit group with partial public funding, which developed the new IUD. Soon it will seek FDA approval for an implantable contraceptive.

The Guttmacher institute finds that information about contraceptive methods and services is spotty and inconsistent; and that contraceptive care is not integrated into routine health care. Furthermore, family planning services in America are more expensive and less convenient than in Europe.

America speaks loudly about sex—but turn on prime-time television. The real shame is that society only whispers about contraception and protection against disease.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Gorbachev Plunges Ahead

Mikhail Gorbachev's message to the elite of the Soviet Union's Communist Party was that he intended to propel his reform program full steam ahead. In his concern to maintain the momentum, the Soviet leader may have stored up trouble for himself in the months and years ahead. The proposals he set before the Central Committee contained three potential points of friction.

Chief among them was the announcement of plans for a sharp reduction in the number of full-time party employees and the redeployment of those made redundant.

The second sticking point is likely to be agricultural reform. On Friday for the first time, Mr. Gorbachev put his weight fully behind long-term leasing of land to peasants, family farms and private smallholdings. His guarantees will displease those party officials who feel that too much has already been conceded to individuals.

On the general question of inter-ethnic relations, it will seem, he is all for equality and self-determination, but when a specific issue arises he views it with the hardened prejudice of the Soviet bureaucrat and confirms the status quo. Now, in his speech to the plenum, he has raised the hopes not only of individual nationalities but of peasant farmers and of many ordinary people who feel that the privileges of the party have made them into second-class citizens.

The question is whether their hopes will be fulfilled; whether, when the inevitable opposition to these policies makes itself felt, Mr. Gorbachev has the political will and the authority to see them through.

—The Times (London).

Cambodia: A Door Opens

The positions of the various factions in the Cambodian conflict are still wide apart and will remain so if old attitudes are firmly maintained. But the Jakarta Informal Meeting last week concluded with a concrete agreement to form a working committee, with senior officials of the warring factions sitting in it, to study a political solution. JIM has opened the door for dialogue. It now depends on the Cambodian leaders as to whether they really want to end the conflict.

—Suara Karya (Jakarta).

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Arms Control: NATO to the Rescue of Perestroika?

PARIS — While Democrats in America have been chanting "Unite!" and "Where was George?" in this season of surprises, the comrades in Moscow have been bitterly arguing in its creators. Their fear that Gorbachev the reformer has become the conservatives' big hope this summer. The party conference last month, Mikhail Gorbachev confronts a summer of discontent that has major implications for U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations.

A vignette of the current mood is relayed by someone recently in Moscow: A writer meets a relative who is a senior government official and strong opponent of Mr. Gorbachev's program of economic restructuring. "So what are you struggling against perestroika?" the writer asks. "Easy," the official says. "I just quit reading the newspapers. And it goes away."

This true story is part of a broader phenomenon. Private assessments have been filtering out to the West from reform-minded delegates to the party conference. The reformists portray the bureaucrats and others who oppose economic restructuring as encouraged by the conference results. The resisters apparently see their positions becoming more secure as the gap between the rhetoric of change publicized in the press and Mr. Gorbachev's failure to change economic conditions becomes more evident.

"You could feel the waves of open hostility in the room when anyone spoke in favor of perestroika," a prominent delegate told an American friend. "Nobody bothered to hide it. The conference was not a defeat for Gorbachev. But it was a warning for him, and one that he must now take seriously."

Until now, the idea that Mr. Gorbachev faced dangerous opposition was spread by alarmist academics (who rushed to be first to predict that the Soviet leader would fall in a year or two if he did not produce dramatic economic results) and Soviet officials (with a vested interest in persuading the West to make concessions to strengthen Mr. Gorbachev's hand against internal opponents).

The issue that should claim attention is not whether to help Mr. Gorbachev, but whether steps that the United States could be taking would advance its interests and at

the same time help to encourage an evolution in the Soviet system in directions that the United States has long regarded as desirable. The main obstacle to such steps is preventing the United States from probing with greater seriousness for agreements that would stabilize and moderate the strategic nuclear balance and lower the level of competition in conventional weapons and forces.

U.S.-Soviet relations are reasonably stabilized on a plateau—better in tone, but not greatly changed on substantive issues. It is neither Cold War nor détente. Arms control—the most urgent issue between the two countries—is on hold. Both countries are continuing to modernize their strategic arsenals. The new systems being built are less stable and less verifiable than those already in hand and will make any future efforts to regulate the military competition even more difficult than they have been.

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While America may have to live with a competitive relationship with the Soviet Union for some time to come, it makes sense to be probing the opportunities that the present Soviet situation offers for managing the relationship in ways that are less dangerous and less costly for both. It would not be the millennium, but it would be better than what we had for the last 40 years—to which we would return if we chose instead the course of trying to maximize Soviet power by confrontation and pressure.

—Marshall D. Shulman, of Columbia University's Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

Better to Probe for Deals Than to Stonewall

OVERHANGING the political scene in Moscow is the question of whether limited quick-fixes in food supply and consumer goods will buy Mikhail Gorbachev the time that he needs to bring about the fundamental transformations required to make the Soviet economy productive. No one knows the answer. But Mr. Gorbachev, by the strength of his personality, intelligence and driving political will and savvy, is the key to the drama.

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Asia 1988: An Old World Rushes Into the Future

WAshington — At the sun-drenched pier at Pearl Harbor two weeks ago was an astonishing sight: the aircraft carrier Nimitz with its sleek jet fighters lined up on deck, the nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser Long Beach—and seven Japanese destroyers flying the flag of the rising sun. Each Japanese warship was decorated with garlands of flowers over its bow in welcome to the Hawaiian port, which Japan attacked on Dec. 7, 1941, to begin its war with the United States.

The arrival of the Japanese "Maritime Self-Defense Force" in Honolulu as part of extensive joint military exercises with the United States, Australia and Canada was one of many signs of change these days in East Asia and the Pacific, a vast region where dramatic—and positive—shifts in power, policy and international relationships are on display.

Nowhere else in the world are the changes so swift. Even the Soviet Union is making major efforts to adjust to the new realities of its Asian neighbors. As the "Fortress America" philosophy, if the governor's general reticence can be interpreted as concealing free trade instincts, so much the better. But if elected, he would have to intervene sooner rather than later if the accelerating drive for greater protection were to be tackled—a drive largely fueled by Democrats. It is Lloyd Bentsen, the vice presidential candidate, who, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has been substantially responsible for edging forward for two years the trade legislation held up by President Reagan but likely to be enacted before the end of 1988.

The deficit, Governor Dukakis's sums simply do not add up. If he is to focus more on conventional defense, this will cost; if he is to implement his social reform agenda—with greater government investment in housing, education, health and child care—it will cost. There are, however, healthy indications that economic advisers close to the governor wish to avoid the ulcers they will inherit if the U.S. deficit continues to blow out by \$160 billion a year. They have produced a brave \$100 billion windfall target from measures to stave off tax avoidance. The truth is, barring an extraordinarily high level of growth, that President Dukakis will have to start using that rule three letter "T" word.

—Australian Financial Review (Sydney)

Japan is edging slowly but surely toward regional acceptance as a rich uncle.

Sprout like rice shoots and automobiles are displacing bicycles. And the surprisingly resilient South Korean leadership, government and opposition, proclaiming new policies toward Communism: North Korea a year after a sudden turn toward democracy and two months before the September Olympic Games will place Seoul at the center of international attention.

The pace and extent of new attitudes and arrangements was my overwhelming impression during an unusual dash through the area as part of the press entourage of Secretary of State George Shultz. On his sonorous voyage to a region which he has visited 12 times in his six years in office, Mr. Shultz managed in only 16 days to visit nine countries and meet a large number of their top leaders.

"I am more impressed than ever with Asia's diversity, with its dynamism and with the region's potential," he said at Honolulu's East-West Center on July 21, at the end of his trip. It was a diplomat's statement, all quite true, but its overwearing words did not convey the colors and contrasts of this snapshot of the Orient in 1988.

The Asia that Mr. Shultz saw is in flux. Here some of the world's oldest civilizations are rushing into the future at jet stream speed. Three major powers—Japan, China and the Soviet Union—are carving out new roles for themselves, and the United States seems on the brink of doing so.

I will long remember the greatly increased self-confidence among the

Soviet split have been tough ones: Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, reduction of troops and tension along the Sino-Soviet frontier and end to the Cambodia war. With surprising speed, as such epochal things go, the Soviets are meeting the conditions.

The Chinese, meanwhile, have put their only remaining requirement for a Sino-Soviet summit meeting within reach of Mikhail Gorbachev. They are probing for a breakthrough in relations with Vietnam toward a final Cambodian settlement itself—would be sufficient for a summit. It could well take place by next summer, some U.S. officials believe it could be even earlier.

The Chinese have taken pains to show that the United States has come a long way from the kind of anti-Jewish attitudes that were prevalent as recently as a few decades ago, but Chicago shows that it has not come far enough. The situation there requires black leadership first, and Mr. Jackson is the pre-eminent leader.

Nor can Mr. Dukakis ignore such poisonous politics. He should take an opportunity, soon, to go to Chicago and speak about the evil.

The New York Times

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: News of Pacha

ZANZIBAR — Important news from the interior has been brought here by two messengers who escaped from Uganda after having been taken prisoner some months ago in the district bordering on the Albert Nyanza. They left the interior at the beginning of April, and report that provisions were scarce, and signs of discouragement had displayed themselves among Ensign Pacha's troops. On April 4, Ensign Pacha's troops arrived from the Mabdi ordering him to surrender.

The messengers declare that Ensign Pacha had decided to advance his troops up the Nile to try and surprise the enemy, compensating by the rapidity of his attack for his lack of provisions.

The Firth have for the Strength-

Through-Joy car, the motor vehicle

industry of Europe like Mr.

Ford's T model revolutionized that of

the United States. Dr. Ley boasted,

"While Ford's annual production is

1,000,000 cars, that of the People's

Car plant will be 1,500,000."

Captain Douglas Katz, in a new

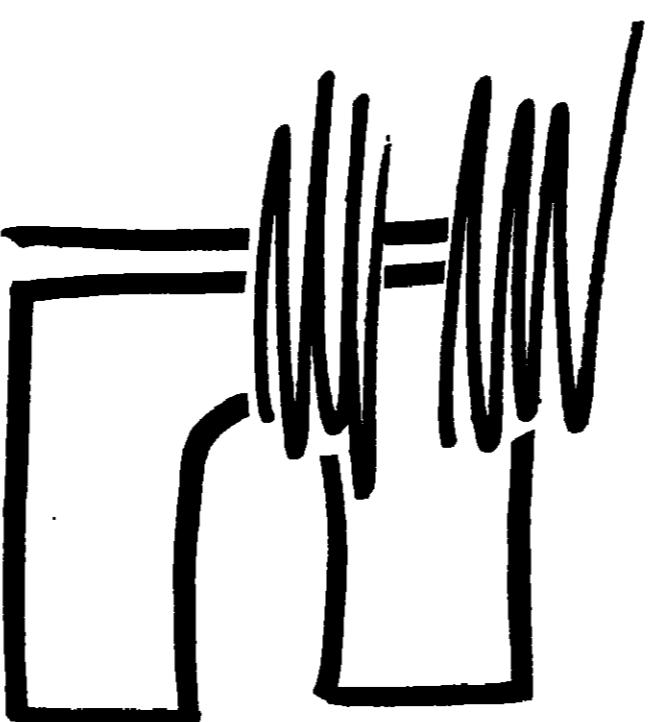
conference aboard the ship, won

the race from Liverpool to New York

Time has eroded the Arc de Triomphe... the time has come to act



For over a century and a half, the Arc de Triomphe has been a witness to the great moments of French history. And every day, for the past 63 years, the sacred flame which burns beneath the arch, has symbolised the continuity of France. Today, this unparalleled monument is seriously threatened by the erosion of time and restoration is urgently required. The time has come to act! Alongside the French government, a National Association* for the Restoration of the Arc de Triomphe has been founded. It needs the help of all who love France, of all who love Paris. The Association is recognized by the Fondation de



ASSOCIATION NATIONALE
POUR LA RESTAURATION
DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE

France and if you are liable to French taxes, your contribution can be deducted from your taxable income within the limit of 5%. The name of each contributor will be inscribed in the Golden Book which will be preserved at the Arc itself. Each contributor will also receive a Certificate of Recognition. Please send your gift to: Association Nationale pour la Restauration de l'Arc de Triomphe - B.P. 303-08 - 75365 Paris Cedex 08. Make cheques payable to: Fondation de France - Arc de Triomphe.

*Association founded by American Express, the Crédit Lyonnais, the Fédération Nationale des Travaux Publics, Fondation A.P. Moller, Primagaz, Publicis and Rhône-Poulenc, with the support of the City of Paris.

**Billie
Not Again
Beckett's**

By Ronald Clarke
Actor

LOS ANGELES — Billie Whitelaw leaped across the stage and quivered. "I believe if I ever appeared in Samuel Beckett's play 'Not I' again, I would go mad," Whitelaw, considered one of the living English-language players of Beckett's plays, said yesterday. "There are few things I can refuse that man Beckett. But he has forced me to perform that play again and I have said no."

The Irish-born Playwright, 42, who lives in Paris and writes in French, has had Whitelaw perform in an earthwork ring and buried up to her neck in sand in "Rockaby," she was trapped in a chair, rolling herself to death.

In "Not I" a frenzied stream of

"Not I" is very frightening to do. It's like falling backwards into hell and that is the only way to do it," Whitelaw said. "I did two seasons of 'Not I' in London. Then we moved to New York. That's that."

Whitelaw became well-known for her role in the "kitchen sink" drama of the social realism movement in the 1950s, and went on to play Desdemona opposite Orson Welles in 1965, Oliver's wife in 1966,

Now, at 56, with her fair hair tied back and wearing a white shirt over

a pair of slacks, she looks very

as she nursed a glass of beer in

a restaurant. She was in Los Angeles for the opening of "The Dresser," a film in which she and

Oliver's wife, Joan Plowright, play

widows trying to look after a once

giving up in wartime England.

From Los Angeles, she was going

to Stuttgart to film three of Beck-

ett's one-woman plays.

Beckett, who became a Nobel

laureate in 1973, has been de-

scribed by some as the greatest

writer of the 20th century. "I would

agree with that," Whitelaw said.

"Intellectually, I don't under-

stand any of my work. But I under-

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ARTS / LEISURE

Billie Whitelaw: 'Not Again' to Beckett's 'Not I'

By Ronald Clarke

LOS ANGELES — Billie Whitelaw leaned across the table and said quietly: "I believe if I ever appeared in Samuel Beckett's play 'Not I' again, I would go insane."

Whitelaw, considered one of the leading English-language interpreters of Beckett's plays, said: "There are few things I can refuse that man Beckett. But he has asked me to perform that play again and I have said no."

The Irish-born playwright, 82, who lives in Paris and writes in French, has had Whitelaw confined in an earthenware jug and buried up to her neck in sand. In "Rockaby," she was trapped in a chair, rocking herself to death.

In "Not I" a frenzied stream of memories flows from her flaming red lips.

"Not I" is very frightening to do. It is like falling backwards into hell, and that is the only way to do it," Whitelaw said. "I did two seasons of the play in London. Then we filmed it and I said, 'That's that!'

Whitelaw became well-known for her roles in the "kitchen sink" dramas of the social realism movement in London in the 1950s, and went on to play Desdemona opposite Lawrence Olivier's Othello in 1960s.

Now, at 56, with her hair tied back and wearing a white shirt over a pair of slacks, she looked very sane as she sipped a glass of beer in a restaurant. She was in Los Angeles for the opening of "The Dressmaker," a film in which she and Olivier's wife, Joan Plowright, play spinsters trying to look after a nice growing up in wartime England.

From Los Angeles she was going to Stuttgart to film three of Beckett's one-woman plays.

Beckett, who became a Nobel laureate in 1979, has been described by some as the greatest writer of the 20th century. "I would agree with that," Whitelaw said.

"Intellectually, I don't understand any of his work. But I understand in my guts the feeling of it."

"He waves the baton and the words come out of my mouth. I talk to Beckett in Paris on the telephone and he says odd lines to me. He reads his work beautifully. Once I know what musical areas he is in, I am pretty well set on my way."

"A lot of actors are frightened of him. But to me, there is something marvelously comforting about be-

ing with someone you know is brilliant."

Whitelaw, whose films have included the recent "Maurice" and the 1968 "Charlie Bubbles," said she clearly remembered the moment when she decided not to devote her life to being a film star.

"I was in a film with the late Peter Sellers called 'Mr. Topaze' in 1961 and he asked me to play the lead opposite him in his next film," she said. "I was going to be paid a figure with several noughts in it."

"Instead, I walked down the road and took a stage job at £11 a week."

She added, "I have no objection to earning money. I have been poor and I don't intend to be poor ever again. But I've no desire to wear expensive clothes and jewelry and to have a big car. If I have something on four wheels and the key turns and it goes, that is all I need."

"And the simple fact that I don't have this desperate desire for possession gives me a marvelous freedom to do what I want to do in my profession."

She recalled: "I thought Peter's offer was going to be the beginning of something that was not going to make me very happy. Stardom was offered to me and I ignored it. I had success."

"Even at 15 I can remember saying to myself, 'Watch it — success can be more dangerous than failure,'" she said.

She added, "I think I am probably a dreadful work snob. What I value more than anything is the opinion of my colleagues."

Whitelaw, who won a British Academy Award for her role in "Charlie Bubbles," said: "Now I'm added as Beckett's old crone." She added quickly, "But I don't think I look like that!"

Her mother sent her into the theater, to cure a stutter. "I had no training, never went to acting classes. You're supposed to go into the theater to starve, but I found at 11 I could earn bit of money in the theater to Christians."

"People say it's very good to have a tough background. I don't think it does anybody any good at all and over my dead body would my three children have the background I did."

Whitelaw has a house in London and a cottage in the country. "I think I'm a bit of an old peasant at heart," she said. "I take quite kindly to watching spiders weave webs."



Whitelaw in "The Dressmaker."

Classic, Inventive 'Ring' at Bayreuth

By John Rockwell

BAYREUTH, West Germany — Every five years or so, the Bayreuth Festival mounts a new production of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," and it is always big news — in part because a new "Ring" means four operas, not just one, staged at this Wagnerian shrine.

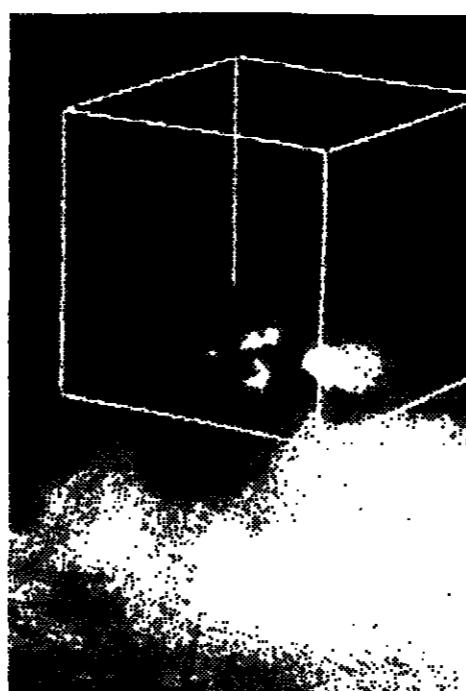
The last Bayreuth "Ring," directed by Sir Peter Hall and conducted by Sir Georg Solti for 1983, the centenary of Wagner's death, was a fiasco, even if some subsequent performances improved over the years after both Sir Peter and Sir Georg had left.

This year, the tetralogy has been entrusted to the East German director Harry Kupfer, with Daniel Barenboim conducting. Historically, the choice of Kupfer is a piquant move by Wolfgang Wagner, the composer's grandson and director of the festival.

In 1960s, Wagner's elder brother Wieland and Walter Felsenstein, director of the Komische Oper in East Berlin, were regarded as the two sharply contrasting geniuses of German operatic stage direction. Wieland Wagner specialized in grandly nihilistic stage pictures; Felsenstein's forte was brilliantly inventive realism.

Kupfer now runs the Komische Oper, and carries on the Felsenstein tradition. But his "Ring" also evinces a classic simplicity, and thus represents a symbolic rapprochement between two styles. Even more fascinating, it seems that way in practice, too.

Or at least that was a tentative conclusion after the first two operas in the cycle, "Das Rheingold"



John Tomlinson as Wotan in Harry Kupfer's production of "Die Walkure" at the Bayreuth Festival.

and "Die Walkure." It is always dangerous to venture judgments on a "Ring" only halfway through, especially one as filled with surprises and inventiveness as this one is.

Mostly, the performances have been distinguished by Barenboim's conducting. For years he has sought, not always very successfully, to emulate the long line and flexible ribbon of Wilhelm Furtwangler. With this "Ring," he comes closer than ever before to making the comparison stick. Especially in the final two acts of "Die Walkure," Barenboim's interpretation cohered into a major statement of this music — slow, wobbly yet impassioned.

None of the singers of principal roles has thus far shown a really major voice, but all the performers have succeeded as singing actors. John Tomlinson, in his first Wotan, came closest to making an important vocal statement. He was too loud and monochromatic at times, and he had trouble on top, but ultimately he delivered a richly sung, intensely acted performance.

Alexander Polaski, a German-based American soprano making her Bayreuth debut as Brunnhilde, has a decent-sized, slightly acidic voice, but she carried the day with the cofist conviction of her acting.

In "Die Walkure," however, the emphasis shifts to the Brecht of "Mother Courage" — stark studies of tough, painfully real people on a largely bare stage. The basic iconography of this "Ring," designed by Hans Schavernoch (sets) and Reinhard Heinrich (costumes), is a playing area that disappears far back to the Bayreuth Festspielhaus's shadowy depths, lasers representing natural forces (water, fire), steel-girder constructs, and the plastic-silver props.

But it is the acting that Kupfer has devised for his cast that has been most telling. Rarely has the relationship between Wotan and Fricka (a real marriage, not just a hemmed-in husband) or the sexuality of Sieglinde and Sieglinde or the physical

closeness of Wotan and Brunnhilde been so powerfully conveyed.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Forstmann-Pullman Merger Agreed

By Kurt Eichenwald

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Forstmann Little & Co. and Pullman Co. have reached a definitive merger agreement under which Pullman would receive about \$650 million.

FLPC Acquisition Corp., a company formed by Forstmann Little for the acquisition, would pay \$2.5 in cash per share for Pullman's 41.9 million shares outstanding.

ing, or about \$387.57 million. Forstmann also would assume existing debt and expenses, giving the deal a value of about \$650 million.

Pullman, a maker of truck trailers and industrial components that is based in Princeton, New Jersey, received the offer from Forstmann Little last Wednesday. But Pullman's stock dipped 12.5 cents, to \$8.875 a share, on Friday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bibby's U.S. Packaging Unit To Be Sold to Management

Reuters

LONDON — J. Bibby & Sons PLC, a British group whose main business is agricultural products, said Monday that it had agreed to sell its U.S. packaging division to its management for \$105 million, including \$42 million in repayment of intragroup debt.

Bibby said it had decided to sell the division — Princeton Packaging Inc. and its holding company, J. Bibby Inc. — last year because of increased competition. A sale to James River Corp., Bibby said, was blocked by U.S. authorities in April.

The cash proceeds of this sale, \$58 million, will be used to repay the Bibby group's borrowings and to give it greater flexibility to enter industry sectors offering better growth prospects, Bibby said. The remaining \$5 million will be in the form of an unsecured note repayable in five years.

Insider Inquiry Targets Nikko

*Agence France-Presse***TOKYO** — The Japanese Finance Ministry said Monday that investigators were questioning Nikko Securities Co. and other firms suspected of being involved in insider trading of stock in Sankyo Seiki Manufacturing Co.

Officials said they were likely to order the disclosure of buyers and sellers of Sankyo shares, the price of which rose 10 percent before the company announced Friday that Nippon Steel Corp. would take a stake in it. Investigators said they suspected a leak by insiders caused Sankyo shares to jump 100 yen (75 cents), to 1,100 yen, at one time during trading Friday morning.

Japanese brokerage houses are moving to tighten controls on information to crack down on insider trading in the aftermath of the Recruit Cosmo Co. scandal.

MANVILLE: Making Profits for Asbestos Claimants

(Continued from first finance page)

Manville was recording a number of one-time costs related to the restructuring, Mr. Stephens said.

The bankruptcy also gave Manville an extra impetus to prune its less successful businesses and overhead expenses. As a result of those divestitures, annual sales are down by \$1 billion, or 33 percent, from the 1982 level.

Although the asbestos operations were by far the largest of the divested operations, other businesses sold or closed included plastic piping, Canadian industrial insulation and several residential roofing plants.

The number of employees has fallen by 8,000, to 19,000. And annual overhead has been reduced by \$40 million, with \$8 million coming from abandoning the company's dramatic modern headquarters in the foothills outside Denver for leased offices in town.

Mr. Stephens intends to keep the pressure on. While expressing a desire to become an acknowledged national leader in areas like em-

ployee health programs and childcare, Mr. Stephens likes the corporate cliché "lean and mean."

Not only does Manville warn its forestry employees that they must compete with workers in low-wage developing countries, but it also is making sure they do so by investing heavily in operations in nations such as Brazil.

"As an international company, we are going to invest our capital where the opportunity is," Mr. Stephens said. "We are not going to fail to do the job given us by our shareholders."

Mr. Stephens, a native of Louisiana, represented Manville as chief financial officer in the crucial negotiations that led to the drafting of the reorganization plan in 1986.

The plan is being delayed by legal battles, but most lawyers expect it to be finally approved in the next few months with few, if any, significant changes. In addition to its ownership provisions, the plan calls for Manville to finance initially the "asbestos health trust" with \$700 million from its insurers and \$150 million in cash and to provide the

trust with \$1.6 billion in bonds payable over 25 years.

The health trust also will receive 20 percent of Manville's profits each year after five years, if needed to meet the claims of those who develop diseases from exposure to asbestos.

A property-damage trust fund will get \$125 million and any residuals left from the health trust. Commercial creditors will be paid off separately over four years.

The prospect of such a heavy drain on Manville's finances is one of many reasons investors will probably be wary of the company. Wall Street will not be quick to forget the fate of Manville's current stockholders, who may be left with as little as 2 percent of the stock in the reorganized company.

The plan bars the payment of stock dividends for seven years unless the trust waives that limitation.

More important, the balance sheet when Manville first emerges from bankruptcy will be so complex that securities analysts will be discouraged from following the company.

Patricia Wells, the International Herald Tribune's award-winning restaurant critic, revisited each of the more than 300 restaurants, bistros, pâtisseries, salons de thé and cafés, for this second edition of her popular guide. In her search, she discovered 100 exciting new places that have made it into this entertaining and useful book.

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—Gael Greene, *New York Magazine*.

"...it is impossible to read it and not want to be in Paris. Now."

—Lois Dwan, *The Los Angeles Times*.

"...one of the best guides in English. And, mon Dieu, it was done by an American. There will be consternation in high places."

—Frank Prial, *The New York Times*.

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Philips Plans New Unit for North America

Reuters

NEW YORK — NV Philips of the Netherlands said Monday that it would establish a new U.S. subsidiary to own units of its North American Philips Corp. that do not fit in with the parent company's business lines.

Philips said Cees Bruijnes, the chairman and chief executive of its wholly owned North American Philips, would assume those titles at the new company, Consolidated Electronics Industries Inc., effective Sept. 1, when the unit is to become active.

Mr. Bruijnes is to be replaced by Gerrit Jeelof, who is an executive vice president and vice chairman of the management board and group management committee of the parent company. Philips said that move was made to further integrate

its U.S. operations into the global activities of the company.

The remaining parts of North American Philips would be closely related to Philips's main product divisions such as consumer products, components and lighting.

Philips said businesses owned by Consolidated Electronics would include electromechanical products, toothbrushes and medical brushes, cable television systems, home products and orchestra instruments. Also included is Philips Credit Corp. and a defense systems unit.

It will be a wholly owned subsidiary with its own management structure, headquarters and board of directors. It will operate separately from North American Philips, legally and financially.

Last week, Philips, a major electronics concern, reported sharply lower earnings for the second quarter and the first half. It said competition from Asian companies had forced it to cut prices to maintain market share.

Last year, Philips announced a tender offer to acquire the 42 percent of North American Philips that it did not own. It eventually bought the stake for about \$683 million, after having been forced to sweeten its original offer.

Piet Brouwers, a Philips spokesman, said the move was not a demotion for Mr. Bruijnes and there were no plans to sell off the new unit or parts of it.

"The separation does not reflect an intention to sell one or more parts of the new firm," he added. "But it makes it easier."

Wheat, Butcher Plan to Merge

Reuters

RICHMOND, Virginia — Wheat First Securities Inc. of Richmond said Monday that it had agreed in principle to merge with Butcher & Singer Inc. of Philadelphia to form a financial services and investment banking holding company.

The new company is to be called WBF Securities Inc. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

For the year that ended March 31, Wheat First had revenue of \$129 million, the company said. It said Butcher & Singer had revenue of \$87.5 million in its most recent financial year.

Hong Kong Transit Sees Little Impact From Interest Rise

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's biggest borrower, Mass Transit Railway Corp., said recent increases in local interest rates would have little impact on its debts of 17.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$2.2 billion).

"The bulk of our borrowings won't be affected," Jeffrey Cheung, treasurer of Mass Transit, said.

The government-owned company derives most of its income from operating the Hong Kong subway system. Mass Transit also is committed to build a cross-harbor railway linking the eastern part of Hong Kong island with Kowloon.

Mr. Cheung said interest costs would be within the 1986 budget target of an average 8.75 percent despite the fact that the local prime rate has been raised three times since June, to 9 percent from 7.5 percent.

Mass Transit cut its total debts to the current

level from 18.2 billion Hong Kong dollars at the end of 1987. Its debts reached a peak of more than 20 billion dollars in 1985.

Last year it paid interest and finance fees totaling 1.4 billion dollars, down slightly from 1.41 billion in 1986.

These losses are only a product of the capital structure, which will be refined in the next few years, and they have already been financed.

Mass Transit reported profit before interest and depreciation of 1.9 billion Hong Kong dollars for 1987, including property development gains of \$720 million dollars, against 1986's 1.5 billion dollars, of which \$42 million dollars was from the property section.

The company expects to start making net profits in the mid-1990s, and all existing debts are expected to be repaid by the turn of the century, although the actual timing will depend on economic factors such as interest rates and inflation.

Mr. Cheung said he would concentrate more on refinancing than new financing.

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Market Guide

Dividends

Boeing Report
Profit Rose 40%
In 2d Quarter

2-8-88

BRIEFS

ink to Alleged Spy

African authorities denied they had been given sanctuary to the spy he was employed to the embassy for the National Congress prior care.

for the Ministry of Law and Order in 1988 to join the ANC, but he has since returned to his department, which was prepared to African and British national teams in May and asked to bring the South Africa

1 Try 10 Dissident

Barnes said on Monday the former dissident, who was aiming at staying in the country, would be released.

But legal action would be taken against criminal lawyers.

President of the Associated Press, U.S. Slave, former author of *South African Businessman*, U.S. Citizen, U.S. Merchant, an engineering consultant

1 Talks With North

Spurred by Monday's 15 losses, the team for talks that would include a planned boycott of the

1 It is said to co-host the

1 The Olympics, which opened this week, the Committee

1 Games could create a major new

1 The apprehension before the first time

1 Meetings were broken

1 e to Protect Seals

1 Experts at a clinic that has been developing seals in the water in the Netherlands have disc-

1 The responsible for the disease, Dr. L. Han and M.

1 Whether the animal

1 The disease determines the

1 A liver disease

1 in Rift on Man

1 Antonio Vitti

1 Tops on Politics

1 The disease determines the

1 A liver disease

1 What happened there is illus-

Stargell: Immortal No. 200

By Robert McG. Thomas
New York Times Service

COOPERSTOWN, New York — In a ceremony that seemed as inevitable as one of his extra-base hits, Willie Stargell completed his journey from rookie to legend Sunday, becoming the 200th man to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Hundreds of baseball notables, guests and just plain fans endured the blazing sun in an unshaded field behind the Hall

of Fame Library here to honor Stargell, who retired in 1982 after 21 seasons with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Commissioner Peter Ueberroth pointed out that Stargell was only the 17th player elected to the hall in his first year of eligibility, five years after retirement. "And if you wonder what kind of hitter you have to be to get that honor," Ueberroth said, nodding to the array of 25 Hall of Famers on hand, "there's four of those individuals sitting behind us — Ted Williams, Ernie Banks, Stan Musial and Willie McCovey."

He was a member of World Series championship teams in 1971 and 1979, and was named the most valuable player in the 1979 Series, when he hit .400 and had three home runs. He was named to the National League All-Star team seven times.

Stargell, the year's lone inductee, saw more than his own natural power behind his election. "I am living proof that hard work earns just rewards," he said. "There are no shortcuts. There are no substitutions."

Stargell, 47, also made clear that he did not regard his induction as the end of his baseball career. "I've gotten a lot out of baseball," he said. "I want to give something back."

In case anyone had missed the implications of his remark, the man affectionately known as Pops willingly elaborated in a news conference after the ceremony. Stargell, who worked as a coach with the Atlanta Braves before the dismissal of Manager Chuck Tanner (one of his former managers at Pittsburgh), Stargell said he would like a job as a farm system director, personnel director, field manager or general manager.

Among those who jammed the ceremony and cheered Stargell at every opportunity was a contingent of Pirate fans, who might have seen their hero's election to the hall as a promising omen in the club's pennant race with the New York Mets.

Heitz said when baseball becomes a gold-medal sport in the 1992 Olympics.

"A few years ago when the first calls came in for information about the game, I was mildly amazed that baseball was expanding its horizons internationally," said Thomas K. Heitz, the museum's historian.

"But what was a curiosity a couple of years ago has turned into a flood of requests for information about baseball from dozens of teams, amateur associations and national sports groups."

Delegations of coaches and players representing Latin American, Pacific Basin and even Eastern bloc countries have arrived in the United States to learn more about the game, and some have made a stop here in this old resort town on the shores of Otsego Lake where baseball may — or may not — have been invented.

Heitz, a 47-year-old former law-

yer and Marine Corps officer who admits to a "baseball habit" that started 35 years ago when he was a fan of the old Kansas City Blues of the American Association, has been the historian at the library and museum for five years.

"When I first came here I fully expected to field requests for information about baseball play and baseball history from predictable places such as Latin America," he said. "But Switzerland?"

Heitz said G.F.'s returning from overseas duty in World War II brought back-tales of baseball taking root in places like Italy and the Netherlands, mainly because local sportsmen saw U.S. soldiers playing ball and gradually became fans.

In many places the G.F.'s gave their baseball equipment away when they left, so local athletes took up the game in such unlikely places as the Trobriand Islands of New Guinea in the South Pacific.

"The culture there is an offshoot of the famous Cargo Cult, whose members doted on anything American, including baseball," Heitz said. "But they turned their version of the game into some kind of tribal ritual so that every time a player got a hit the whole village went into some kind of victory dance."

Heitz said some requests for information from 60 countries, from Aruba to Sri Lanka, "he said:

"What happened there is illus-

trative of the generic origins of stick and ball games since every culture seems to have its capacity for developing its own version."

The perception of Americans is that foreigners are perverting something uniquely American, but in an anthropological sense these same foreigners are only following a tradition in the human race going back to prehistoric times when cave men may very well have swing tree limbs at stones."

According to the files at the library here, games akin to baseball can be traced to many places round the world before the formation of the major leagues, places such as Wales, Finland, England, Poland and even the Soviet Union, where a bat and ball game similar to baseball was played in the Ukraine a century ago.

"Years ago Pravda published a story saying a stickball game was invented in Russia and that the American version is a corruption of the true game, and there is no doubt that the game has European precursors," Heitz said. "So now the game has gone full circle, and Americans are exporting it back to those countries that may have started it first."

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